

A LITTLE CHILD SHALL LEAD THEM

Vol. VI

JULY, 1912

No. 11

# CHILD-WELFARE MAGAZINE

ORGAN OF THE  
National Congress of Mothers

## CONTENTS

### President's Desk.

In Memoriam—Miss Sophie B. Wright.

The Open Door. Elizabeth Harrison.

Grandma's Way. Mary E. Mumford.

Schoolhouses and a Few Acres. Dr. Helen C. Putnam.

Opportunities and Responsibilities of National Congress of Mothers  
in Baby-saving and Child Hygiene. Mrs. Frederic Schoff.

Patriotism.

Organization of Vermont Branch National Congress of Mothers.

A School Director's Views on Education. Major Harvey W. Kingsley.

Organization of Indiana Branch National Congress of Mothers  
and Parent-Teacher Associations.

Ill-timed Discipline.

Country Life Department.

Child-Welfare Campaign.

State News.

Child-Welfare in Other Lands.

Publications of National Congress of Mothers.

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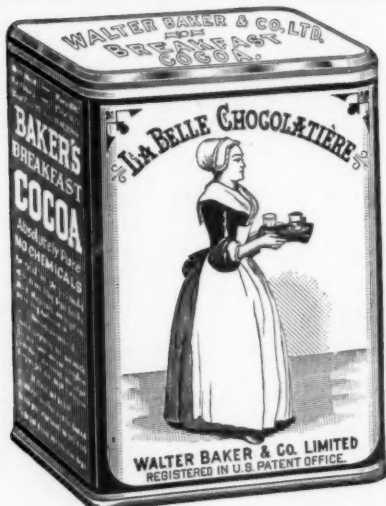
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# CHILD-WELFARE MAGAZINE

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NATIONAL CONGRESS OF MOTHERS

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## The President's Desk

### A SANE FOURTH PARENTS' OPPORTUNITY

PARENTS can do more than laws can to eliminate the old noise and fireworks method of celebrating the Fourth of July. It is the grown-ups who have taught the children what they were also taught, thoughtlessly passing on a custom better forgotten. It is the grown-ups who manufacture and sell the fireworks, and it is the parents who can make such manufacture unprofitable by not buying them, by planning Fourth of July entertainment in camp or on the shore, on mountain or river so much more wholesome and interesting that the fireworks will not be missed.

More than one hundred and fifty cities last year enforced a municipal law against the sale of fireworks, while three years ago less than twenty cities had done so. The result has been that last year about sixteen hundred persons were killed or maimed, while in 1909 5300 persons met with their fate.

It is the privilege and duty of every thinking man or woman to extend this child-saving movement until Fourth of July is no longer a day which demands the sacrifice of child-life and the needless heart aches in thousands of homes. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Children cannot protect themselves, and parents and municipalities are culpable not to guard them.

It seems to be the experience of all who step out of the beaten track to serve humanity to be scourged and crucified, and Judge Lindsey has not escaped that fate, though so far he has triumphed over opposition and has kept the place as Children's Judge. The *Denver Post* says:

Judge Ben B. Lindsey's remarkable race in the recent election is shown by an analysis of the figures of the official canvass just completed by the election commission.

Notwithstanding the entire power of the Democratic and Republican machines was combined to defeat him, he carried every precinct in the city and ran ahead of Arnold in every precinct.

"Knife Lindsey," was the order that went out from the "Jungle," but the "Beast" could not devour the "kids judge," and he polled a larger vote than any other candidate.

This overwhelming tribute to Lindsey was paid by the people of Denver, notwithstanding thousands believed that it was not necessary to choose a juvenile judge at this election and neglected to express a choice. Many voters were told and believed that Lindsey would hold over whether elected or not and this cut down his vote by thousands.

The bitter campaign waged against Lindsey by the bi-partisan machine aroused his admirers to unusual efforts, because they felt that Denver could not afford to have it go out to the world that Ben Lindsey was discredited at home.

#### SEVENTEENTH CHILD-WELFARE CONFERENCE

THE Seventeenth Child-Welfare Conference of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations will be held in Boston, Mass., May 5-10, 1913.

It is the first time that the Congress has met in New England, and already plans are taking shape to make this the greatest convention of all.

Every State in New England is interested and ready to co-operate in the most hearty welcome to the Congress. Every circle should be planning to send a delegate.

Each annual conference on child-welfare marks definite progress, and never in the history of the organization has the outlook been brighter.

#### THIRD INTERNATIONAL CHILD-WELFARE CONFERENCE

THE Third International Child-Welfare Conference held under the auspices of the Congress will meet in Washington, D. C., April 22, 1914.

Preparations for this are already under way; California and Oregon have extended cordial invitations to meet on the Pacific Coast in 1915.

In the meantime, each of the thirty or more State branches of the Congress are planning for annual child-welfare conferences.



A subject for consideration at each State Congress should be the holding of county conferences. The mother with little children cannot travel far to attend these meetings which throw so much light on her problems.

Thousands could and would attend an annual county conference.

A beginning should be made in this direction by the appointment of suitable people as county organizers, and the planning definitely to reach a definite number of counties during the coming year.

When every State has a branch of the Congress, when every county has one, when there is a parent-teacher association in every school, a parents' association in every church—all working through study of childhood to promote its best development, the machinery for reaching parents will have been set up.

It takes time and patience to do it, and there can be no resting satisfied in any city or any State.

The organization of the Vermont Branch, May 24th, and the Indiana Branch, June 5th, brings two more States into active work on the lines of child-welfare.

NEW YORK mothers should send to Cornell University for the bulletins listed under the Farmers' Wives' Reading Course. They will be sent free provided postage of one cent be enclosed for each bulletin ordered. The lessons are free of charge. The work is under State appropriation and is available only to residents of New York State. There is no provision for selling the lessons of the reading course.

The members of the Mothers' Congress in New York should supply themselves with these valuable educational bulletins on home and children, and should see that as many mothers as possible receive them. It would be a useful work for any mothers' circle to make a business of informing as many as possible of the generous gift offered to New York women by Cornell University.

Address—L. H. Bailey, Director Cornell Reading Courses, Ithaca, New York.

<p>ORGANIZER IN CHINA AND OTHER LANDS</p>	<p>EXTENSION of the great child-welfare work of the National Congress of Mothers is most encouraging. Miss Mary F. Ledyard, who has been chosen by the new republic of China to organize the Kindergarten system in China, has accepted the place as National Congress of Mothers Organizer in China, and as the two duties are so closely allied the Congress may look for the seed sowing in China which will eventually yield a harvest in enlightened parenthood and happier childhood.</p>
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The news from Japan shows that already the mothers there know of the Congress of Mothers and are organized for child-study.

India is hearing the message of the Congress, and an earnest group of women are striving for better motherhood and childhood.

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## In Memoriam

MISS SOPHIE B. WRIGHT, of New Orleans, Honorary Vice-President of the National Congress of Mothers, has been called to her home in the heavenly world. Lives like hers are an inspiration and an uplift.

Handicapped from childhood by serious physical infirmities, living always in intense suffering, she rose above it all, and made her life one of unusual service to her city and the world.

As principal of a large and fashionable school for girls during many years, her influence for good has been felt in countless homes. To all who came in contact with her the ideal of service to others was breathed out as the dominating influence of her life.

When there were no opportunities for working boys and men to gain an education, she opened her private school building evenings for them and enlisted a corps of voluntary teachers who for eighteen years, with her leadership, taught those who had no other chance to learn. Many an immigrant from other lands learned English, and with it American ideals of life in "Miss Sophie's" evening school. Often 1200 pupils a year were studying in this evening school—which was kept open until New Orleans finally established evening schools in connection with the school system.

When the National Congress of Mothers met in New Orleans Miss Sophie Wright gave untiring, de-

voted service in co-operation with the presidents of the parents' association in all the preparations for the convention. She was Vice-President of the Louisiana Branch of the Congress, and one of the best-loved citizens of her city and State.

Forty-five years she lived a life fuller of activity and use than is the lot of most men or women. Many suffering from such physical disability would have yielded to it and have required service and attention of others instead of giving it to them.

Her life demonstrated the power of the spirit over the body, and what can be accomplished when the Divine spirit of love animates one's whole being.

She showed how life may be made sublime. The National Congress of Mothers owes her much, for she appreciated the purposes of the Congress and its meaning to the children of the world. To those who here have learned the Christ life of love to God and the neighbor the entrance into eternal life opens limitless vistas of usefulness under conditions unhampered by material impediments. The real forces of life are spiritual, and while we see them not, they guide and rule the universe. Whether here or there, those who love the little ones, who see in each one a child of the Heavenly Father, may work with Him. The work goes on, and life goes on, though the loved ones pass from the range of our earthly vision.

## The Open Door

A partial report of Miss Elizabeth Harrison's address at the nineteenth meeting of the International Kindergarten Union, April 29 to May 3, 1912, Des Moines, Iowa.

THIS is a red-letter day in our life as a corporate body of Kindergartners. For to-day we officially open our doors and welcome to our meeting the most important organization in America—namely, *The National Congress of Mothers*. We have here, upon this platform, the representatives of 80,000 intelligent and earnest mothers, who have banded themselves together for counsel and conference, for study and research, in order that childhood in the future may be better understood and protected, better nourished and developed both physically and spiritually. They are working not merely for their own children but for the welfare of *all* children. Can there be a higher or more important work than this?

And they have paid us the very great honor of asking the I. K. U. to appoint a committee of three of its members to work with their society in a joint committee for a closer co-operation of the two organizations. Their invitation was accepted at the Cincinnati meeting of the I. K. U., 1911, and was ratified at the meeting of the National Congress of Mothers which met at Washington in May, 1911.

At the annual meeting which was held in St. Louis in March, 1912, a representative from the I. K. U. was present and gave an address on the value of kindergarten training for all young women regardless of rank, race or riches. Kindergarten litera-

ture from the publication department of the National Association for the Promotion of Kindergarten Education was distributed in order that their interest in the kindergarten might be strengthened, our aim being that there shall be a kindergarten wherever there is a Mothers' Circle.

We have with us to-day Mrs. Bright, vice-president of the National Congress of Mothers, and Mrs. Gov. Carroll, president of the Iowa State Branch of that association. They will tell us something of the remarkable work their association has done. Their aim is to establish a branch of the Mothers' Congress wherever there is a kindergarten. But before they speak I have something which I wish to say to you. Why do you suppose this great body of educated women have asked our help? We know they have not turned to us to learn about cooking, or marketing, or dressmaking, or household expenses, or house-furnishing. All these topics they have mastered far better than we have. Neither have they turned to us for advice as to what to do with their children when ill. For this they seek physicians and trained nurses. Along what lines do they expect help from us?

One of the leading journals of the United States, which has a million readers, recently printed an article entitled, "*The girl at the head of her class.*" It was written by the

principal of one of the largest girls' high schools in America and was a strong and vigorous protest against the curriculum of the average high school, claiming that most of the studies required for graduation from these schools were utterly useless to a girl in her after life and that four years of her time, health, and mental vigor were, therefore, wasted. The writer then suggested that instead of Latin, algebra, ancient history, higher mathematics, etc., she might learn cooking, dressmaking, millinery, household accounts, domestic economy, household decoration, household sanitation, household hygiene, nursing, sex hygiene, and music. All of them are well worth a young woman's attention. But my interest in the article came from the fact that although it expanded its theme at some length *not one word was said concerning child nurture*, or the value of understanding the instincts, impulses, desires, ideas, and aspirations of little children, of the importance of knowing how to develop their sense-perception, of how to guide their imagination, of how to strengthen aright their will-power, of how to best lead them out of childish capriciousness into rational thinking, of how to quicken their social-consciousness, of how to train them to respect labor, and to desire to be of service in the world. The entire realm of child-psychology was ignored—and yet nine-tenths of the girls who attend high schools ultimately become mothers, and half of the other tenth will be teachers of young children. I believe with all my heart that every girl who ever expects to become the mistress of a home (and what girl does not ex-

pect it?) should prepare herself to manage that home economically, wholesomely, and with pleasure to herself and her household. This is just as much her duty as it is the duty of every young man to know how to earn a living before he takes upon himself the responsibilities of a home and family.

But there is something more important than good housekeeping and good business ability—and that something is *the spirit of a home*. I have known untidy women who were good home-makers and good mothers, and I have known good fathers who were poor business men. Dr. Weir Mitchell in his novel, "The Iron Master," makes the hero of the story, in speaking of a dear, lovable, ne'er-do-well family say, "They are unprosperous people because the wife is not the husband." Have we not all of us known such families? Take Louise Alcott's home life as an example. I am not advocating lazy women nor am I defending inefficient men; but I am trying to show that as the life is more than meat and the body more than raiment, so, too, the spiritual atmosphere of a home means more than its furniture or its social rank, or even its food. "Man does not live by bread alone."

If I understand aright the motive in the hearts of these 80,000 mothers when they asked us to co-operate with them, it was by conferences and discussions, we ("nurturers and fosterers of the inner life of childhood," as we declare ourselves to be), might aid them in emphasizing the need—aye, the imperative duty of every mother to see to it that her daughter knows something about

this most important subject of child training.

During "the conference for the Education of the South," held at Nashville, Tenn., in April, 1912, after most encouraging reports had been read concerning the studies made in scientific farming, one far-sighted, hard-headed man arose and said, "It is all right to raise more corn and grain and better stock, but what do we want with these things except to make better homes? And how are we to have better homes unless our girls learn how to make them?" This was a pertinent question. To the average reader of the report of this conference comes at once the thought of domestic science and sewing classes and perhaps lectures on sanitation. In fact the answer given to this query was to show in the next compartment a prize apron made by one of the girls, also some other hand-work. I have nothing to say against teaching the untrained girls of the South how to make pretty aprons. But I want once again to call your attention to the fact that in-so-far as I have been able to ascertain, nothing was said as to how the average country girl could learn to use aright the inexhaustible wealth of nature to enrich the lives of her future children by leading them to see and enjoy the beauty of sky and tree and plants by which they will be surrounded, or how to purify their ambition by teaching them the great importance of agriculture to the welfare of the race, or how to train them into habits of thoughtfulness and responsibility by the right care of animals, or how to deepen and strengthen their reverence for the

mighty but invisible power of the Creator, and awaken such ennobling emotions as can be felt only by the child brought up under the open sky and in contact with nature's mysteries. The opportunities of country mothers to develop the inner lives of their children is so great that any city mother may well envy them, and yet for many farmers' wives, how many lonely women on far away ranches know how to fill their own lives and the lives of their children with vital and uplifting interests by learning aright the lessons of the great, silent teacher, Nature? We, who have felt the joy that nurture can bring, who have realized the wonderful creative possibilities that are struggling to find vent even in the so-called dull child *know* that we have something to give to such mothers.

Again, when some young mother comes all trembling and tear-dimmed to you because Johnny has told her his first lie, you *know* how to help her to search back to the cause of the lie, and, therefore, to understand how to *remedy* rather than *punish* the evil. Or it may be that it is Mamie, little Mamie, who has committed a theft! You know how to show this terror-stricken mother that what Mamie needs is not a whipping but some possessions of her own so that she may learn the meaning of "mine" and "thine." Or, perhaps, it is big, overgrown, five-year-old Tom who is so noisy and restless the peace of the household is destroyed when he is at home. You can simply tell this tired mother, of physical exercises or of boyish hand-work which will utilize Tom's surplus nervous force, and



direct his mental energies toward something more than motion and empty noise; or it may be that it is delicate and languid little Flossy who is interested in nothing. Or possibly Sallie, who is so selfish. Or Jack, who is everlastingly getting into a fight. Or heedless Nell, who is always tearing her frocks. Or "Junior" who is consumed with egotism. Need I enumerate more special cases? You have all had scores of them, and you have helped the bewildered or discouraged but earnest young mother by helping her to see that it is the *inner* condition of her child she must learn to understand, that the outer deed is merely a result, not the cause of the trouble. In more than half the cases some wholesome occupation is all that is needed.

What you have done for the few mothers of your own kindergarten or neighborhood, the National Congress of Mothers now asks you to help them do for the whole Nation of Mothers. Let us then have ready our great and inspiring world-view of God nature and man to give to them, for upon that depends the real significance of the kindergarten. Let us be ready to show them how to lead a child rightly to a consciousness of his *self-hood* and yet avoid developing morbidness or self-consciousness. Let us be ready to demonstrate how the mature mind can help the young, immature mind without hampering or hindering its birth-right of self-expression. Let us prove to them that every child

has within him unmeasured "psychic powers," and that handicapped and defective children can be educated if the spirit within is awakened. Let us be ready to explain what we mean by the "educational values" of our work and play, how each and all connect definitely with the great factors that have made Christian civilization and are not haphazard experiments on our part—not merely the vague mysteries of an old German Pedagog. Let us be ready to lead them to see what things in their daily lives are "trivial" and what are "important." The test is do they help to develop in the young life a deep and genuine religious faith, a sense of responsibility for relationships, be they of the family, civic, society, the state, or all humanity, and due amount of self-reliance and right desire to be of use in the world. These things together with a well body, a cheerful mind, and a love of beauty are the really great gifts that any mother can give to her children, without money or without price, if she knows how to call forth a response from the inner world, the psychic life of her child. It is this inner life that makes a *human* being human and not a mere animal.

These things we can help the National Congress of Mothers bring to each and every mother in all our broad land who may look to them or to us for help. Let us then rejoice in the door opened to us, for it beckons us to a larger and fuller life.

## Grandma's Way

By MARY E. MUMFORD

It was a great day for little Peter. In the first place he was going to the sea-shore, and for the first time in his life he would see the great big ocean. Then he was going to ride in a parlor-car and that was a bran' new experience, and third, he was going with Grandma, which was the best of all, for he and Grandma were great friends. Somehow she seemed to understand him better than anyone—except his mother.

The grandeur of the mahogany and the upholstery of a parlor-car, the strange people about him, the coming and going of persons with bags and parcels kept him in an awed silence for some time, and he lay back in his elegant green plush chair—very hot and stuffy for a July day—his big, black eyes full of wonder and content.

But when the train was off, Peter suddenly discovered that his chair was on a pivot and would revolve, so round and round he twirled it until it would move no longer. In all his five years he had never seen a chair like that, so down on his knees he went and wiped up the floor with his fresh linen suit, while he examined this mechanical wonder. Seeming to be satisfied at length, but not until he had lain flat on his back for some fifteen minutes, he came to the surface of things again attracted by a new marvel. This time it was the lifting of the window by means of a spring pressed between the thumb and fore-finger. This must be done over and over to gratify his curiosity, and his delight in the mys-

terious rising of the heavy window frame without apparent aid.

Presently a lady near by pushed a button in a panel, and out of a rear door popped a negro porter, who was asked to bring a glass of water. Now Peter was seized with intolerable thirst—he must push that button—he must make the negro pop out himself, he must have water also.

The drink seemed to have a calming effect for a time, but the little brain was busy.

"Grandma, I must go and see where that porter lives. How does he know when I give that thing a push that I want him to come out? I must go and ask him, Grandma. I want to see the other end of that button." So he crept cautiously down the aisle, Grandma watching and smiling indulgently, and gently pushed open the narrow door where Charley, the porter, sat half asleep, supremely bored, and very glad to welcome a little visitor. There, on the switchboard Peter got Charley's version of the "other end of the button."

Presently he came back full of satisfaction, climbed on Grandma's lap, kissed her lovingly several times, went to his own chair and twirled it round and round, until he twirled himself to sleep.

"What a troublesome boy," said a pert young lady who sat across the aisle to Grandma. "You must be glad enough he's gone to sleep. I think he's about the worst I ever saw."

"Do you think so?" asked the

elderly lady gently. "What gives you that impression. Do you notice anything vicious in his conduct?"

"Oh, no," said the young person quickly, glancing at the cherub face with its frame of damp curly hair.

"Perhaps he seemed to you impertinent, then."

"No, indeed! His devotion to you was the sweetest thing I ever saw."

"Disobedient? Did you notice anything of that kind in the child?"

"Why no; he seemed to obey even a look from you. I noticed that particularly. Perhaps I shouldn't have said that he was bad—but he's so awfully restless. I don't see how you stand it. I should put him in a straight-jacket."

"Why, don't you understand," and though the young person didn't know it Grandma was off on her hobby. "Don't you understand that children of five *ought* to be restless? That if they are not active and troublesomely alive you ought to call in an expert to know whether their brains are normal? Don't you know they grow both mentally and physically through this incessant bodily motion? Have you never been told that by our con-

stant repression of children at this age we paralyze their brain centres? Here's a bit of psychology for you my dear, and if you are ever a mother it may be of use to you:

"A fresh idea drops through the senses into the mind of a little child. The brain seizes upon it and assimilates it. Then the impulse comes to *do* something with it—put it to use—and so complete the thought. But here comes in the older person who is incommoded by the child's activity. 'Don't,' he says. The impulse is arrested, the thought never completed, the brain centre injured for life. This happens to most children daily, hourly sometimes, and then we complain that our older boys and girls have no mental power, no originality. I suppose you think I should not have allowed Peter to wriggle around on the floor to find out 'why the chair went round.' I know his clean suit was sacrificed, but if his body and his brain are both richer for the experience—wasn't it worth while?"

"I suppose so," said the young person—but she looked bored.

"Atlantic City," roared the porter. "All change." And he carried sleepy Peter out on to the platform.

If I knew that a word of mine,  
A word not kind and true,  
Might leave its trace  
On a loved one's face,  
I'd never speak harshly, would  
you?

If I knew the light of a smile  
Might linger the whole day  
through,

And brighten some heart with a  
heavier part,  
I wouldn't withhold it, would  
you?

A trifling kindness here and there,  
Is but a simple small affair  
Yet if your life has sown this free,  
Wide shall your happy harvest be.

## Department of Child Hygiene

By HELEN C. PUTNAM, A.B., M.D.

### SCHOOLHOUSES AND A FEW ACRES

THERE are a few more words to say about "School Janitors and Health" which will be said when Mothers' Clubs resume their regular meetings next October. Meanwhile we shall have opportunities this summer to realize what a wonderful good it would do children if their schools could be somewhere else than in the narrow, noisy, dusty limits of crowded cities. At the recent Conference on the Conservation of School Children, held by the American Academy of Medicine at Lehigh University, this was spoken of as follows:

"As we seem to be gathering up in the discussion of these final papers various omissions, we should go on record as mindful of one fundamental alteration in our schools that has been advocated recently by the Specialist in School Hygiene and Sanitation of the United States Bureau of Education, Dr. Dresslar.

"It is that schoolhouses should be built where they can have several acres of land around them. For cities this means building them in the suburbs, with, perhaps or probably, free municipal transportation (which we hope for us all some day). This is very like what some rural communities are doing for their "consolidated schools," and is what many private schools do for children of even kindergarten and primary ages. These have already demonstrated the practicability of transporting

pupils between school and home.

"The need for schools to be in an environment of health, nature and beauty is imperative. For health alone there are reasons enough. Fresh country air coming in windows, doors and ventilating openings will do much to solve the problems of cleanliness and to improve our vital statistics. The peace of bird songs and rustling leaves and country roads will help. The surrounding acres will furnish playgrounds and school gardens, while constantly educating in primeval phenomena and giving glimpses of the infinite from which the environment of city wards cuts off all knowledge. To develop human souls between brick walls and stone pavings, among crowds and police means a more serious loss to character than the men who make such cities appreciate. It is not necessary.

"If this Conference were to formulate but one resolution, I am confident that the wisest—because it would go furthest to solve many difficulties in conservation of children—would be one urging study of the feasibility of locating every school building in a small park for children's use, with free transportation if necessary.

"I am not sure that it would cost more than our present meagre yards in the midst of cities. In the long-run—the building of a nation—it will do much to save us from bankruptcy."

## Opportunities and Responsibilities of National Congress of Mothers on Baby-saving and Child Hygiene

ONE of the primary rights of infancy and childhood is the provision of such conditions as will give the chance for life and health.

Both these rights are denied to more than half a million children every year; however much physicians and Boards of Health may legislate and discuss it, the fact remains that the only people who can really prevent this needless sacrifice of human life are the mothers themselves.

When two million babies are born each year in America it means that each year there are at least a million mothers who should be reached and imbued with the fact that mother instinct is a poor guide in giving the baby a chance for life and health.

The knowledge of how to keep the baby well is far more necessary than to send for a physician when he is ill.

Boards of Health and charitable organizations have done and are doing much to give instruction to poor mothers, and the National Congress of Mothers has had to overcome the fixed idea in many minds that baby-saving and child hygiene are a part of charity and not worthy the attention of any but poor women. Until a knowledge of infant hygiene is regarded as the duty of every woman whatever her station, baby lives must be sacrificed. The study of infant hygiene as conducted by the Congress is an educational movement and for success this fact must be made clear. The National Congress of Mothers has a peculiar re-

sponsibility in this movement to save life and health, for it is the only organization whose sole effort is to organize the motherhood of the world for child study to promote child welfare.

Only through intelligent motherhood can any great progress be made in baby saving.

Only as mothers who have every privilege that wealth can give lead in the study of infant hygiene, and let it be known that they feel it worth studying, only then will the other mothers follow the lead, and it will become a vital part of every woman's education.

"The National Congress of Mothers has aroused a nation-wide interest in the prevention of infant mortality," Mr. Nathan Straus reports to President Taft, and no one has done more than Mr. Straus to provide instruction as to proper milk for babies and in many cities to supply such milk.

It is only by continual effort and reiteration that at last the world adopts a new thought.

The Congress of Mothers has studied the subject of baby-saving to find practical methods of securing results. It has established its department of Child Hygiene, with Mrs. Walter S. Brown, 2141 Grand Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa, as chairman. It has urged every State president to appoint a suitable active State chairman. It has urged that every Circle in every State appoint such a chairman. This should give a strong working body directed by the National chairman.



The earnest attention of every Circle is called to the need for these appointments.

Names should be sent to the National chairman at once. Women interested to join in this work should also communicate with Mrs. Walter S. Brown.

Then the question arises: "How shall we reach the mothers?" The Parent-Teacher Association is six years too late for the mother with her first baby. The Mothers' Circles independent of schools take in a limited number of mothers, and often they forget the necessity for organizing other mothers' circles and seem content to help themselves. To stand still in mother work, to get no new Circles or members, is to die as far as being a factor in baby-saving.

There are several methods the Congress has found practical.

One is to organize a Mothers' Circle, and have an active committee to watch the arrival of every new baby in the neighborhood and to invite the mothers to join the circle. Seeing that she is supplied with leaflets telling of the baby's needs and the nation-wide effort of mothers to give the babies a better chance.

Another is to secure the co-operation of Boards of Health, and through the birth registration and the services of a nurse organizer, to interest these mothers in this study of infant hygiene and by united effort to secure health for all. This requires a paid organizer at an expense of at least \$75 per month, until the work is established in every district. Even then such a leader is necessary to meet the different circles of mothers, to arrange and

extend them constantly, and to use such measures as will inspire interest, and bring such practical benefit that the mothers will not care to miss the circle meetings. Weighing the babies, keeping records of gain, are all valued factors in the success of these circles.

The Congress provides educational material and acts as a directory.

Still another method which the Congress has tested with bright promise of success in reaching the mother with the first baby is by organizing mothers' circles in every church in connection with the cradle roll, securing the co-operation of the pastors in learning of these mothers.

In every circle these must always be the committee on extension to see that every new mother is visited and invited to join and that educational literature on infant hygiene is given to her.

The vital thing is to reach every mother, and to do it requires daily watchfulness and work. Women whose children are older could best serve on the Extension Committee.

Other methods valuable in attracting public attention to this important work are Baby Saving Shows; the maintenance in every Board of Health of a department or room giving by pictures and large signs the things a mother should know; the exhibition of baby-saving departments in county and State fairs; the help of the press in awakening sentiment and educating public opinion as to the fact that parental ignorance annually kills hundreds of thousands of babies, while parental knowledge of infant hygiene is the only thing that can

save them; "only the truth will make us free." Only as the mothers' responsibility for babies' deaths is fully realized can the babies have their chance.

Organized motherhood must rise to its opportunity, its duty, and work without ceasing.

The co-operation of every circle is earnestly desired in the nationwide movement to save the babies. What will you do, who read this message. Consider and send your offer of help to Mrs. Walter S. Brown, 2141 Grand Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa.

## Patriotism

THERE is a large place for the teaching of the right kind of patriotism in the schools. A man who claimed to be a British soldier gained access to our public schools and paraded his weapons of war and his war equipment before the boys and girls, even going so far as to place a revolver in the hands of one of the children. I was told by one of the teachers connected with one of the schools where this visit was made that for some days afterward the boys of that neighborhood could be seen going through these warlike demonstrations in various attitudes, taking the form of hold-ups and violent attacks on one another. Our civilization marches along the line of savagery too close for us to be willing to increase its savagery in any way whatever. There should be a constant and systematic teaching of the great value of peace to the world. Our schools should be allowed to teach the folly of war. As a matter of fact, for years the national heroes of our boys in the schools have been the great fighters of the world. The agent of a history of the United States appeared with all the rest of the book agents in his turn in my study the other day and showed me his prospectus. The largest and most expensive pic-

tures in his history represented battle scenes and the most conspicuous individuals portrayed on his pages were men of war. These are the men who have been for centuries all over the world held up to the boys and girls for admiration. They should be taught that the great heroes of the world are not its great fighters, but its great workers. I also object personally to have my boy sing in the public schools "The Army and Navy Forever." I do not object to his singing "Three Cheers for the Red, White and Blue," but I do not believe in "The Army and Navy Forever," and do not want him taught to sing it. There should be some new patriotic songs written for the use of our children. Nothing finer could be done than for one who has the ability to write both words and music for some new patriotic songs for use on public occasions. We have a very pitiful supply in this country. The few we have revolve continually with more or less emphasis around the exploits of war with glorification of physical power. We need some new literature on this subject and when we have it, it can be taught in the public schools with great emphasis and much power.—*Charles M. Sheldon.*



## Organization Vermont Branch National Congress of Mothers

THE National Congress of Mothers welcomes the Vermont Branch of the National Congress of Mothers into membership in the ranks of organized parenthood.

In the spring of 1911, Mrs. Henry A. Harman, of Rutland, was appointed by the National Board as State Organizer in Vermont. She had attended the Second International Child Welfare Conference in Washington, in March, 1911, as the Governor's appointee, and was deeply impressed with the value of the child welfare work of the Congress of Mothers. Since her appointment by the Congress as State Organizer she has aroused interest in the entire State, and has been instrumental in forming many parent-teacher associations, with prospects of many more to be formed in the near future. In all her work she has had the hearty co-operation of Governor Mead and of school superintendents and principals.

Rutland has parent-teacher asso-

ciations in all the schools, and has already proved their helpfulness to parents and teachers.

Mrs. Henry A. Harman, president Vermont Branch National Congress of Mothers, has been a leader in all that would promote better opportunities for the childhood of the State. Active in church, patriotic and club work, she has given generous service in Vermont.

She is the mother of five sons, all grown to manhood, and has the co-operation of her husband in the work for others to which she has given generously of time and means.

On May 23d, Mrs. Harman arranged a joint meeting of all the parent-teacher associations in Rutland at the beautiful assembly hall of the high school.

A fine program of music and recitation had been prepared. Twelve presidents of the parent-teacher associations were on the platform. The principal of the school presided. Mrs. Schoff gave a cordial greeting



MRS. HENRY A. HARMAN  
Rutland, Vermont

to this large and influential group of new members, telling them of the many phases of child welfare work included in the activities of the Congress.

Mrs. Harman has been most successful in bringing together into enthusiastic sympathetic work so many earnest women.

On May 24th, Mrs. Harman had arranged that all the presidents of Rutland parent-teacher associations should go with her and Mrs. Schoff to Burlington, where another large meeting of parents and teachers was held in the high school. Mr. M. D. Chittenden, the principal, presided.

Burlington has already established social centres and will organize parent-teacher associations in the autumn.

After the meeting Mrs. Harman with her enthusiastic corps of circle presidents and with members from other Vermont towns, went from Burlington to Montpelier.

This important movement was begun in the Senate Chamber of the

State House, when representative Burlington, Rutland and Montpelier women met the State organizer, Mrs. H. A. Harman, of Rutland, and the National president, Mrs. Frederic Schoff, of Philadelphia. Mrs. Harman presided and Rev. S. F. Bloomfield offered prayer.

Mayor James B. Estee extended a cordial welcome on behalf of the city and Mrs. Harman responded with a few words on the Parent-Teacher Association's scope of work.

"The idea," she said "is to reach every woman, rich and poor, the purpose being a union of work by home and school. Work with the children must be begun at home with the schools to supplement. There are two sides to the question. The mother must train her son so that as he reaches manhood she may say with pride, 'This is my son,' and, in her turn, she must so conduct her life that he may say of her with equal pride, 'This is my mother.'"

Major Harvey R. Kingsley, of Rutland, secretary of civil and military affairs, represented Governor Mead and discussed in an interesting paper the problem of school funds, school attendance, stability of curriculum, discipline and teachers and co-operation of parents.

Major Kingsley's address is published in part elsewhere.

The program covered three sessions, the evening one being held in the City Hall. The speakers were Hon. Mason S. Stone, who said he regarded the organization of a branch of the Congress in Vermont as the dawn of a new era in education work.



He showed the necessity for measures that will arrest the steady decrease of population, and told of the establishment of twelve teacher training schools in Vermont for the purpose of training teachers for the country schools. The effort is to imbue these teachers with the spirit of service and to build up a social life about the school which will make life less lonely for the youth of the rural districts. He spoke strongly for practicality in the school curriculum.

Mrs. E. L. Wyman, of Manchester, who gave an eloquent address on "Physical Education of Children," and showed the danger that meet the children of the cities, unless safeguarded by parental instruction in hygiene.

Mrs. Joseph Auld, of Burlington, who spoke on the "Parents' Responsibility for the Child."

Mr. C. S. Hutchinson, superintendent of Montpelier schools, gave a sympathetic address, while Mrs. E. I. Hall, of Rutland, told of the children of rural Vermont, and of the need to do more for them.

Many cities and towns in the State were represented at the afternoon session with the National president presiding, in the Senate Chamber of Vermont's beautiful State House.

A State branch of the National Congress of Mothers was organized, and the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Henry A. Harman, Rutland; vice-presidents, Mrs. James B. Estee, Montpelier, Mrs. M. D. Chittenden, Burlington; Mrs. A. E. Wilkinson, Lyndonville; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Willis M. Ross, Rutland; recording secretary, Mrs. Joseph Auld, Burlington; treasurer, Mrs. M. C. Webber, Rutland; auditor, Mrs. W. J. Bigelow, St. Johnsbury; managers, Mrs. George T. Chaffee, Rutland; Mrs. Inez Spooner, Northfield; Mrs. Fred Blanchard, Montpelier; Mrs. E. L. Ormsbee, Brandon; Mrs. Charles Sheldon, Bennington; Mrs. E. I. Hall, Rutland; Mrs. J. G. Newsome, West Rutland; Mrs. Charles T. Fairfield, Rutland; Miss Bertha Arey, Johnson; Miss Rose Lucia, Montpelier; Mrs. Mason S. Stone, Montpelier.



## A School Director's Views on Education \*

MAYOR HARVEY W. KINGSLEY

My observation of conditions in our rural towns leads me to believe that their school problems are principally concerned with the amount of money that they have to apply to school uses and the manner in which that money is applied. To take up, for a moment, the question of the "Almighty Dollar"; as you undoubtedly know, under the laws of our State, each municipality must pay fifty cents on the grand list to the support of their schools if the school authorities ask for it. In case the schools require a larger proportion of the grand list than the fifty per cent. limit provided by law, then such increased appropriation must be voted by the taxpayers of that town and it has been my experience that the principal contest in rural towns has been the highway tax versus the school tax, and I note that in towns where the road mileage is small and the highway tax small in proportion, the per cent. for schools has been high and the quality of the schools has responded accordingly.

As to the application of the school money in rural towns,—it is a curious rule of school finances that excepting for the small expenses for extra text-books and supplies, it costs no more to teach thirty scholars than it does to teach fifteen. In the city of Rutland, therefore, the school tax goes much further, in proportion, than in a rural town for the simple reason that the scholars can be concentrated. I could name

you several towns,—one will do for an example—where two schools having twelve or thirteen scholars each, are maintained with two teachers, each of whom receives \$225 a year, and these schools are less than a mile and a half apart. The school-rooms are unattractive, without maps, globes, pictures, flowers or any of the elements that make a school room attractive or give an incentive to study. Twenty-six children are attending two schools that lack every facility for teaching except the teacher, two schools that each have to be heated in winter, two schools that support two teachers at combined cost of \$450 a year. But someone asks, "Why do they do this?" For this reason, the grand list in this town is small, the town has to rely on the State for help in regard to its schools and a large amount of the apportionment of State money available for school purposes is based upon the number of schools maintained in a given town. These schools could be combined under one teacher, the heating of one building could be saved, transportation, if necessary, could be furnished children, and a saving made of about a hundred dollars that could be devoted to the equipment essential to a school room or to any other educational purpose. But by this rule, **this town receives a little more money**, by reason of maintaining two schools of twelve pupils each than it would if it maintained one school of twenty-four

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\* Address to Vermont Branch, National Congress of Mothers.

pupils under a better paid teacher. Much has been accomplished by our union district system of superintendents of schools. But a superintendent can't bring about the concentration of rural schools and thereby prevent the waste of school money until our present law is changed. He can't make a hopeless, discouraged teacher into a good one so long as she has no facilities to work with, and so long as she teaches to empty seats; and he can't keep a teacher in "Hunker's Corners" at \$225.00 a year when she has a chance to teach in Burlington, Rutland, St. Albans or Montpelier at \$450.00.

"The hand that rocks the cradle" can do almost anything. Some of your husbands may be legislators this fall. If a law could be enacted by which our roads, except in incorporated cities and villages, were placed under the control of the State, to be cared for out of our generous State appropriation, thereby making possible a larger school appropriation in each rural town; if the towns could receive the same amount of State school assistance based, however, upon the number of scholars and not upon the number of schools, wouldn't we be on the road to better paid teachers and better equipped schools in our rural towns? Wouldn't the problem of the rural school be approaching a satisfactory solution?

This can't be done in a moment, but if it is ever accomplished it will be by your unselfish endeavors.

Naturally the public school problems that interest me most are those that arise in the larger communities in our State, and I am going to de-

vote the remainder of the time allotted to me to a discussion of the question of how the parents and through them the community can help the schools in our larger municipalities. The public school system in this country, together with our franchise, is one of the two strong anchors of our republican institutions and traditions. This system is entirely in the hands of the people and can be sustained or condemned, improved or emasculated, at their pleasure. In my judgment, two things are essential to the success of our public schools: one stability, two, judicious public coöperation.

By stability I mean a certain condition of school policy, upon which the teacher, the parent and the pupil can feel that they can safely rely. There must be permanency in school policy, every school board should have a fixed ideal, of what they hope to attain and then endeavor to attain it by gradual stages. A sudden revolution in system, unless like the surgeon's knife, it is absolutely necessary, should be avoided. Whether it works good or evil it upsets the teachers in their plans, it is sure to produce a feeling of unrest in the community, with the almost inevitable comment,—that the school board is actuated by unworthy motives: and this combined sentiment is at once imparted to the child. Too long have our schools been an educational experiment station; too long has every educational fad and fancy that the ingenious mind could invent been perpetrated upon the public school. And until within the last five years the person most deeply interested and by that I mean the child, has been little

more than the subject for the ped-  
gogic dissecting table.

There must be stability in curriculum, and by this I mean stability in the course of study, in text-books, in discipline and attendance, in fact in all that gives permanency to a public school. No schools can prosper if they are constantly trimming their sails to meet every breeze of educational fancy: no pupil can do himself justice if he is constantly being subjected to a change in text-books. And now just one word about text-books. In our small State there are four or five large publishing firms competing. They are all firms whose headquarters are outside the State. Each firm has its favorite principal, favorite teacher, or favorite superintendent. If they would stop there, well and good,—but they don't. When they try to influence the educational policy of this State, as they are endeavoring to do to-day they are exceeding their proper sphere. The text-books these firms advocate seldom differ in essentials but rather in method; therefore, interest yourselves in the text-books that your children are using, and unless you are convinced that change brings an essential improvement, stand for stability in the matter of text-books.

Stability in the course of study means that each graded school succeeds the one preceding it by gradual degrees so that when the ninth grade is concluded the pupil has reached that point in his education, where, as our forefathers believed, he has acquired the education that is the necessary foundation for citizenship. But as the child climbs the "hill of Parnassus" he finds the grades com-

binning and his schoolmates being concentrated and where at home he formerly found seven grades each from the second grade to the seventh he will later find only five seventh and five eighth grades and last of all, only four ninth grades. Isn't it essential that each grade should be taught to a standard. That the sixth grade at school A is not being rushed ahead of the same grade at school B. It makes all the difference in the world to the teacher of forty scholars in the seventh grade in school C when she discovers that a quarter of her pupils are below par and a quarter of her pupils are above par and the remaining half are where they should be.

Stability of discipline means three things: even-tempered teacher, it means a normal child and it means a parent endowed with common sense. Nine-tenths of the cases of discipline are unjustly laid at the child's door. Between the ages of seven and seventeen a child isn't a very vicious creature. Let him learn the first lessons of regularity right here.

Just as a business corporation considers it a poor policy to shift its employees from one shop to another, just so a School Board should be careful about shifting a teacher from a grade in which she has, by experience and temperament, become proficient, into surroundings that are strange and into grades that are unfamiliar. I know, from experience, that the result is almost always disastrous; and when a business corporation has a bad year, even in one department, it generally finds out the cause and doesn't make the same mistake the second time. Stability for a teacher means that

she becomes familiar with the ways of her head teacher and her fellow teachers; she becomes familiar with the children of the neighborhood. She can advise teachers in the grades ahead of her in regard to the pupils who will soon be in their care; she has ample opportunity to confer with the teachers in the grades below hers and observe the children who will presumably be under her control. Almost as important as anything, she becomes acquainted with the parents of the neighborhood; and learns their peculiarities. In fact, she can store up a vast amount of information, not found in books, that will be of inestimable value. The shifting of a teacher is a risky thing: risky for the teacher, the pupil, and the parent. Members of the Parent-Teachers' Association ought to make it equally risky for the School Board and the superintendent who make a practice of it.

What shall I say in regard to the second essential, "judicious public coöperation," and its handmaiden, "judicious public criticism?" Only this:

Inform yourselves. Fulsome commendation is just as detrimental to a school system as unmerited criticism. Remember that there is no branch of our municipal system about which the general public knows less and talks more, than the School System. True, as I have said, the question of public school education has been passing through a chaotic period, but the principal sufferers have been the teachers and the pupils. "The butcher, the baker, the candlestick-maker"—yes, the lawyer, the doctor, and even the clergyman, have no especial license to glibly pass judg-

ment upon school buildings they have never entered, teachers they have never seen, and text-books they have never opened; because, I am optimist enough to believe that after the ripening experience of years, after the practical application of the doctrines learned, the real person concerned—the pupil—will acquit himself with as much credit as do the education critics of to-day.

Also strive for a proper perspective. Often the greatest obstacle a teacher has to contend with is the parents themselves, and above all it is necessary to realize that just as the "red school-house"—at least in our cities—has given way to brick and concrete, so the educational methods that, coupled with practice and experience enabled them to prosper, have given way to methods and subjects that, coupled with similar practice and experience, will enable the pupil to fill twenty or thirty years from now the same relative positions that their parents fill to-day.

Parents, before you criticize the teaching of manual training or domestic science, remember that before the "Three R's" were even thought of there were children to teach; they had to learn to cook, to chop, to sew skins together, to build huts, to make bows and arrows, to fight, to swim, to hunt. How many fathers maintain a tool-chest to-day? How many mothers bake their own bread, or teach their daughters how to cut garments? Before you criticize these semi-vocational courses, please realize this: The public schools do not intend to force a boy to be a carpenter, or a girl to be a seamstress or a cook; but they are



trying to supply that handiness and that domestic proficiency that your husbands and you acquired almost intuitively, in your childhood.

Again, don't expect the schools to bear burdens that were never intended for them. The child is in school about six hours; during the balance of the day he is your child, not the school's.

Unless you are amply justified, be careful of your criticism of course of study, of teacher, and of pupil.

Be careful in your criticisms of teachers; they are only human. Where you have the control and set an example—remember that it is to only a few children, the teacher for about 1300 hours during the year does the same thing to about 35 children. Before you pre-judge your child's teacher, go to her, know her, help her,—you will find her just as ready to receive and to follow helpful suggestions as you are to give them. And that is one feature of judicious public coöperation.

Remember the school children are only children; better make rather

than break their good names, for I fancy that, though they shout occasionally, may displace a horse-block on All Hallow Eve, or hit a man with a slushy snowball; when the final analysis comes, their names will stand ahead of yours or mine, when the roll is called in the Kingdom of Heaven.

Get in touch with the children,—your children. Sympathize with them; enjoy them. Don't begrudge too harshly the errand forgotten because of base-ball. "Adam delved, and Eve spun." The father split wood and hoed his garden, and thus hardened himself and found a vent for his youthful impetuosity. Now there isn't much wood to split because the father burns coal, and there isn't much of a garden to hoe because the father has sold his 50-acre farm and moved to a ¼-acre lot in town. Yet the fathers come and go, but boyhood is eternal.

So help and encourage all that tends to encourage and nurture a child's physical welfare. And this is the final essential of judicious public coöperation.

## A Light on Maternity

THE late William James, Harvard's famous psychologist, would often illuminate a misty subject with an appropriate anecdote.

Discussing motherhood in a lecture on psychology, Professor James once said:

"A teacher asked a boy this question in fractions:

"Suppose that your mother baked an apple pie and there were seven of you—the parents and five

children. What part of the pie would you get for your portion?"

"A sixth, ma'am," the boy answered.

"But there are seven of you," said the teacher. "Don't you know anything about fractions?"

"Yes, ma'am," said the boy. "I know all about fractions, but I know all about mother, too. Mother'd say she didn't want no pie."



## Organization of Indiana Branch National Congress Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations

THE organization of an Indiana Branch of the National Congress of Mothers was effected on Friday, June 7, at Indianapolis. Plans for organization had been underway for some time and the attendance, the enthusiasm and the number of delegates present from various parts of the State proved that not only time but thought and care had been expended in preparation. At a meeting held in the same city last March and addressed by Mrs. Schoff and Mrs. Bright it had been voted that an Indiana Branch of the National Congress of Mothers should be formed, and Mrs. Charles Carroll Brown, president of the Federation of the Parent-Teacher Associations (30 in number) of Indianapolis was authorized to appoint a committee of arrangements. The writer regrets that she is not in possession of the names of the members of this committee, that they might be given honorable mention for their most commendable work. No detail that might contribute to the comfort or interest of those in attendance or serve to increase the effectiveness of the organization was neglected or overlooked. A series of these meetings was arranged and the following program presented.

Thursday, June 6, 4 P.M., Y. M. C. A. Parlors: Music, Greeting Mrs. Charles Carroll Brown. Responses: Mrs. W. O. Crouse, LaFayette, Mrs. Chas. A. Butler, Huntingdon. Music, Mrs. Carl Lie-

ber. Social Hour. Supper 6.30, Y. W. C. A. Dining Hall.

Thursday, June 6, 8 P.M., Hollenbeck Hall, Mrs. John E. Higdon presiding: Invocation. Speakers: Dr. C. S. Woods, Secretary Board of Health; Supt. J. G. Collicott, Indianapolis Public Schools; Mrs. Orville T. Bright, Chicago, Vice-President N. C. of M.; Miss Anna Brochhausen, Supervising Principal. Music, Mrs. E. C. Rumppler, Mrs. Joseph W. Selva.

Friday, June 7th, 9 A.M., Mrs. Orville T. Bright, presiding: Round Table, Purpose and Work of National Congress of Mothers and Parent Teacher Associations. Discussion led by Miss Adelaide Steele Baylor, Mrs. Linton A. Cox and visiting delegates. Organization. 12 o'clock, adjournment.

Delegates were present from Parent-Teacher Associations of Mothers' Clubs of LaFayette, Frankfort, Wabash, Plainfield, Winnemac, Boysville, Ft. Wayne, Hammond, and other towns and cities of Indiana. Local organizations such as the City Homes Association and the W. C. T. U. also sent delegates. The officers elected are:

President—Mrs. Fred Hoke, Indianapolis.

Vice-Presidents—Mrs. John E. Higdon, Indianapolis; Mrs. Grant Teeters, Lafayette; Mrs. Charles Carroll Brown, Indianapolis; Mrs. Charles A. Butler, Huntingdon; Mrs. Fred McCullough, Fort Wayne.

Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Walter N. Carpenter, Indianapolis.

Treasurer — Mrs. Earnest C. Cooper, Plainfield.

Recording Secretary—Mrs. Thaddeus Clark, Huntington.

Directors—Mrs. Ingram Battin, Lafayette, and Mrs. O. M. Pittinger, Frankfort, one year; Mrs. Adolph Schmuck, Indianapolis, and Dr. Mary E. Jackson, Hammond, two years; Mrs. Linton A. Cox, Indianapolis, and Mrs. Win Runyan, Huntington, three years.

A constitution was drawn by a special committee, of which Mrs. Hoke served as chairman.

Mrs. Orville T. Bright, of Chicago, conducted a round table which proved of interest.

The members expect the Indianapolis branch to grow in numbers and importance rapidly.

An invitation from Huntington for a Conference in November was read and accepted.

Indiana is to be congratulated on the number and quality of its women who have enlisted as supporters of the Mothers' Congress. These and the many well-established Parent-Teacher Associations already existing within its borders give full assurance of healthful growth and splendid success.

Mrs. Fred Hoke, who was elected president of the Indiana branch of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Association recently, is a mother of three children and is interested in the mothers' movement because of that fact. Mrs. Hoke expressed the opinion that every mother should take an active interest in the work of the congress

for the benefit which she will obtain for herself and her children.

Mrs. Hoke last year was president of the Parent-Teacher Association of the William A. Bell School, Pennsylvania and Thirty-third streets. She has been active in the work of the Federation of Parent-Teacher Associations and last year was a member of the nominating committee. She is a member of the Inter Nos Literary Club.

A round table talk, conducted by Mrs. Orville Bright, of Chicago, in which all took part, proved very interesting and instructive to the mothers interested in child welfare and brought to a close the first meeting of the Indiana branch of the National Congress of Mothers.

Women from various cities in the State attended the banquet of the Y. W. C. A. last night, which preceded the night session of the association. The meeting opened in the afternoon. The women were enthusiastic in the work of the Congress.

A reception was tendered Mrs. Orville T. Bright, of Chicago, vice-president of the national congress in the afternoon. The parlors in the Y. W. C. A. building were beautifully decorated with peonies and roses. Mrs. John Higdon and Mrs. H. H. Rice received.

Mrs. Charles Carroll Brown, president of the Federation of Parent, Teachers' and Children's Aid Association of Indianapolis, presided. She gave a brief résumé the work being done here by the cooperation of parents and teachers, and said that the work of the National Congress and Parent-Teacher Association was one of the great-

est educational movements of the century.

Mrs. W. O. Crouse, of Lafayette, told of the work being done in her home city. Twelve parent-teacher clubs are now in existence. Mrs. Crouse said: "The one distinguishing feature of this club that separates it entirely from other clubs is that only parents who are interested in child welfare will become members. Women have set States afire for temperance—and they can set the world aflame with a new and better conception of motherhood duties and the best way to perform them."

Mrs. Charles A. Butler, an enthu-

siastic parent-teacher member from Huntington, said:

"As a result of the work in this movement the number of delinquent children is being greatly reduced, and in time there will be no delinquent children, and no reform schools." Mrs. Butler extended the invitation to the Indiana Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teachers Association to meet at Huntington in the fall. Mrs. Carl Lieber and Mrs. H. H. Rice each sang a group of songs. "What the Mothers' Congress May Do For Indianapolis," was the subject of the address by Mrs. Orville T. Bright at the night meeting.

## Ill-Timed Discipline

"I WONDER," said one mother, whose children are particularly happy little things, and also very well behaved, "why so many mothers keep the things they want to talk over with their children until bedtime. I know at least three mothers who wait till their children are in bed and then sit down and labor to bring them to 'the right state of feeling' about the little naughtinesses they've committed during the day. I'm reminded of the custom by something I read just now in a household magazine. A mother—supposed to be an expert in child management—conducts a page on the subject—describes some little piece of selfishness of which her small daughter was guilty. 'I waited till night, till she was in bed,' the ac-

count goes on, 'and then I put it to her gravely,' etc. Now, we all know what 'putting a thing to a child gravely' means. It means, on the part of the child, first, resistance, more or less, then tears, then remorse. At least that's the usual course, and it's a gamut of emotions no child should be put through at bedtime. Before it lies down the child's mind should be wiped clear of everything but happiness. A gentle romp, unexciting stories, talk about happy things, some bedtime songs from mother—these are the things that always preceded my sleep and made it pleasant, when I was a child, and nothing else shall go before my children's sleep if I can help it."—*New York Tribune*.

# Country Life Department

## NATIONAL CONGRESS OF MOTHERS

THE Country Life Department of the Mothers' Congress has interested Senator Myers, of Montana, to introduce the following bill in Congress. The support of all members of the Congress is requested in securing the passage of this bill. A careful reading of it will prove its value and its importance to child welfare. All readers of this are urged to write to the Senator from their home State, addressing him U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C., asking his interest in securing the passage of this measure.

### FEDERAL BILL IN AID OF IMPROVED ROADS.

Mr. Myers introduced the following bill, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Providing for the appropriation of money for the construction of State and interstate highways and post roads, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Treasurer of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, on demand of proper authorities and vouchers, the sums of money as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. That sums equal to the amount provided for and expended by any State for the construction of State or interstate trunk-line highways in or through the State, plus such sum as is needed to make

post roads throughout the thickly settled sections of every State where ten children are deprived of school privileges for two months during any fiscal year and where free delivery of mail is omitted or delayed on account of bad roads.

SEC. 3. That said trunk-line highways to be surveyed, located, and decided upon by engineers of the Federal Government, co-operating with engineers of the State government.

SEC. 4. That said trunk-line highways that are interstate and selected to be improved shall be so selected as to connect with surveys through other States to form transcontinental highways.

SEC. 5. That post roads that are necessary as school roads shall be selected so as to connect with other post roads that must be used daily by children in attending the rural public schools of the State; and such post roads shall be located and decided upon by engineers of the Federal Government, in conference with the Secretary of the Interior, as to the manner of selecting rural free-delivery routes.

SEC. 6. That appropriations made under the provisions of this Act shall be available for any State whenever such State has provided the money to pay one-half the cost of constructing the trunk-line highways in or through said State as hereinbefore provided; except in the case of post school roads, which shall be made passable for mail, and school children over six years of age, during the school term.

SEC. 7. That precedence in giving Federal aid for post school roads shall be shown to those States giving elementary instruction in the value or results of improved roads together with the elementary principles and practices of road making, such as their location, grades, drainage, maps and profiles, construction and maintenance, narrow and wide tires, and some kinds of roads and machinery necessary for the use of road builders in all of the public schools of the State.

## The Child-Welfare Campaign

THE child, once condemned from birth as morally depraved, has come into his own place as divine.

The child welfare campaign is but a belated recognition of the fact of Christ's word that "of such is the kingdom of heaven."

"The church has been changing its attitude toward the child. From the idea of the child as depraved by nature and outside of the kingdom of God we have been turning and beginning to appreciate the child from Christ's point of view. It is not to be doubted that the status of the child was clearly announced when Christ said, 'suffer little children to come unto me; forbid them not, for to such belongeth the kingdom of God.'

"Very clearly Jesus considered the child as God's child and within the bounds of His kingdom. If he recognized the little children as subjects of His kingdom, can His church do less?

"This view will change the method of dealing with children somewhat. Our work becomes not so much the rescuing as that of preserving the child as a member of the kingdom of God, so that its rescue may never be necessary.

"Since it is easier to preserve the child as God's child, than it is to rescue it after it once has wandered away, then our emphasis must be placed on preservation. In this work there are many agencies which may assist. The first and most im-

portant is the home. The modern home might well learn some things from the ancient Hebrew home. The father might pattern after the Hebrew father in being the priest of the household and leading the family in systematic worship. The religious life should be perfectly natural, sane and spontaneous in the home that the child should realize that any other life is the abnormal life. If the modern home were filled with the spirit portrayed by Burns in 'The Cotter's Saturday Night,' fewer would be the children who would need to be rescued. The church doubtless is the second agency in the preservation of the child as God's child. The church should receive the child at the hands of the parents at a public service of dedication of the child to God, and the parents thus make their vow to train it as God's child and for His service, while the church would recognize it in this service as a member of the family of God to which it rightly belongs in the light of Christ's words. From this day of dedication forth the church should recognize the responsibility and shape its services in worship, Sunday school and other societies to interest and call forth the completest expression of the child's life. All should so tend that when the child reaches the years of understanding that it would naturally devote itself fully to God and the service of the church."—*Rev. John Prince.*



## Aims and Purposes of National Congress of Mothers

To raise the standards of home life. To develop wiser, better-trained parenthood.

To give young people, ignorant of the proper care and training of children, opportunities to learn this, that they may better perform the duties of parenthood.

To bring into closer relations the home and the school, that parent and teacher may co-operate intelligently in the education of the child.

To surround the childhood of the whole world with that loving, wise care in the impressionable years of life, that will develop good citizens, instead of lawbreakers and criminals.

To carry the mother-love and mother-thought into all that concerns or touches childhood in Home, School, Church, State or Legislation.

To interest men and women to co-operate in the work for purer, truer homes, in the belief that to accomplish the best results, men and women must work together.

To secure such legislation as will ensure that children of tender years may not be tried in ordinary courts, but that each town shall establish juvenile courts and special officers, whose business it shall be to look out for that care which will rescue, instead of confirm the child in evil ways.

To work for such probationary care in individual homes rather than institutions.

To rouse the whole community to a sense of its duty and responsibility to the blameless, dependent and neglected children, because there is no philanthropy which will so speedily reduce our taxes, reduce our prison expenses, reduce the expense of institutions for correction and reform.

The work of the Congress is civic work in its broadest and highest sense, and every man or woman who is interested in the aims of the Congress is cordially invited to become a member and aid in the organized effort for a higher, nobler national life, which can only be attained through the individual homes.

## EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE

DR. M. V. O. SHEA, Madison, Wis.  
MRS. ORVILLE T. BRIGHT, 6515 Harvard Ave.,  
Chicago, Ill., Vice-Chairman.  
MISS GERTRUDE VAN HOESEN, Chicago University.  
PROF. A. CASWELL ELLIS, Houston, Texas.  
PROF. WM. A. McKEEVER, Manhattan, Kansas.

MISS NAOMI NORWORTHY, Columbia University.  
President ANNA J. McKEAG, Wilson College, Penna.  
Prof. CHARLES McMURRAY, DeKalb, Ill.  
Dr. ROBERT N. WILLSON, Phila., Pa.  
MRS. MARY D. BRADFORD, Kenosha, Wisconsin.  
Prof. EDWARD ST. JOHN, Hartford, Conn.

## State News

### IMPORTANT NOTICE

News items from the States must be in the hands of the editorial board by the fifteenth of the previous month to ensure their appearance in the next magazine. The editorial board earnestly asks the attention of every press chairman to the necessity of complying with this rule.

### CALIFORNIA STATE CONVENTION.

At beautiful Pomona, the rose city, over three hundred delegates and friends of the California Mothers' Congress, gathered the 29th and 30th of May for the annual convention. The church where the meetings were held was fragrant with flowers and every courtesy was shown to the visitors by the members of the Pomona federation under Mrs. Warren Inman, president. California is nothing if not gracious to guests and Pomona was no exception to the general rule, for at the early close of the first afternoon's session, automobiles

were waiting at the door and a delightful drive about the city was enjoyed by all. On Thursday, between two most busy meetings, all went to Ganesha Park, where under the grateful shade of tall eucalypti and gnarled sycamores, fully four hundred guests sat down to a charming picnic luncheon. The excellently trained High School Orchestra played during the usual outing.

Reports given by special and standing committees showed the advance in the state work in the past year to have been remarkable, especially in the central and

northern parts of the state, where the Congress is less well known.

Officers elected were as follows:—Mrs. H. N. Rowell, Berkeley, president; Mrs. E. N. Strong, Long Beach, first vice-president; Mrs. W. H. Marston, Berkeley, second vice-president; Mrs. F. W. Pierson, Berkeley, corresponding secretary; Mrs. L. B. Avery, San Jose, recording secretary; Mrs. P. T. Anderson, and Mrs. A. L. Colby, Los Angeles, financial secretary and treasurer; Mrs. George Barnes Bird, Stockton, parliamentarian; Mrs. M. L. Kennedy, Pomona, historian, and Prof. A. L. Hamilton, Pasadena, auditor.

Resolutions were adopted asking for legislation making compulsory establishment of kindergartens in public schools, state aid for indigent mothers in order that the family may be kept together, uniform state or a strong Federal law governing marriage and divorce, a state industrial training school for delinquent girls, one also for crippled children, opening of school buildings, churches and other suitable places for civic centers, agreeing to forward the good roads' movement for the sake of the children; asking the state university, on account of its strong influence for good or evil, to refrain from using liquors in any form at any of its faculty, class or student banquets; adopting the "Little Children" song, by Mrs. Bertha Hirsch Baruch, for use in all circles; endorsing a proposed legislative measure to require a certificate of freedom from certain diseases before securing a marriage license; endorsing special attention of all schools to sanitation, hygiene and physical training; a clean exposition morally in San Francisco in 1915; asking for the establishment of a state commission of citizenship; leaving the vexed question of free school book law to individual judgment. Together with a resolution expressive of the appreciation to Pomona for the charming hospitality shown, were two others of gratitude and thanks to the retiring president, Mrs. A. L. Hamilton and the secretary, Mrs. Geraldine for their most faithful and efficient work during the past two years. Under the splendid leadership, consecrated motherhood and fine executive ability of Mrs. Hamilton the work of the State Congress has grown rapidly and securely into the central and northern part of this great state, where previously it was concentrated in the southern district. No better proof of the splendid work done by the retiring officers could be shown than in the election of northern women for the executive leaders of the coming months. Appropriate silver gifts were presented to Mrs. Hamilton and Mrs. Geraldine in token of the esteem and regard in which they are held by the rank and file of the state workers.

MARY M. COMAN,  
Chairman Publicity Committee.

## CONNECTICUT.

The twelfth annual conference of the Connecticut Congress of Mothers for Child-Welfare, was held at Middletown, Thursday and Friday, April 25th and 26th, at the First Church of Christ.

The Woman's League of Middletown was the hostess and a most hospitable one—more than a hundred and fifty delegates being entertained at the homes of the members and their friends.

The opening session was well attended and much interest shown. Following the singing of a hymn and an invocation by Rev. A. W. Hazen, the pastor of the church, the address of Welcome was given by Mrs. O. V. Coffin, wife of Ex-Gov. Coffin. A response to the hearty welcome was given by Mrs. Jas. Bolton, honorary president of the Congress, followed by Mrs. B. L. Mott, president.

A report of the officers was made, all showing growth and a very helpful year's work. Mrs. W. H. McDonald, the state organizer, gave a very comprehensive report of her work for her term of office. Many calls had come to her for assistance in the organizing of clubs, and she had made many trips to various towns and cities in the state, and given many addresses in the promotion of Child-Welfare. Prof. W. B. Bailev. Yale University, gave a very practical address—The Prone Use of Leisure. At the closing of the afternoon session there was an evening reception to State officers, delegates and visiting friends—followed by a banquet. Mrs. Asgood Wells, President of the Middletown Club, introduced Mrs. B. L. Mott, the State President, who presided as Toastmasters. Among the distinguished women and men who responded to toasts were: Judge M. A. Shumway, Prof. Robert E. Fife, Dr. Kate C. Mead, Prof. Raymond Dodge, Mrs. Frances Sheldon Bolton, Mrs. J. W. Bailey, Mrs. D. Ward Northrop.

Friday morning the conference opened with singing by a chorus of school-children from Central School, followed by a brief address on "State Wide Juvenile Court Law," by Miss Susan O'Neill, lawyer, Waterbury. The address of the morning was given by Dr. Arville L. Petty, of New Haven, from the subject, "*Function of the Home in Our System of Education.*" Much enthusiasm and inspiration for the work of the Congress was gained from Dr. Petty's words.

The session closed by the election of officers. A very dainty luncheon was served both days by the young ladies of the Church and was greatly enjoyed by all—more than a hundred people being present at each luncheon.

The afternoon session was taken up by the reports of the clubs—and in the routine business. The session closed with an address by Rev. David S. Wheeler, of East Hampton, who proved himself a

most helpful advocate of the work, for the betterment of the home.

Middletown ladies have reason to feel that the Conference was a success and a great compliment to the Woman's League—one of the oldest clubs in the state, being formed more than 75 years ago, and in actual service all these years. May its good work continue.

(MRS.) B. L. MOTT,

Chairman Press Committee Pro. tem.

#### DELAWARE.

Milford Parent-Teacher Association closed for the summer with a very interesting meeting. Five new members were added.

Mrs. Allen Jones read a very good paper on "Child Hygiene." A very spirited discussion followed on Playgrounds and Manual Training in the schools.

Mrs. Andrews, who is teaching a class of girls from twelve to sixteen years of age sewing, exhibited some of their handiwork which reflects great credit on the part of the teacher and ability on the part of the girls.

A committee was appointed to try to secure a plot for a playground. It was suggested to have a supper on Decoration Day, with the help of the Boy Scouts, to raise money for the playground.

The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Harry Grier; First Vice-president, Mrs. Kespert; Second Vice-president, Mrs. Allan Vinyard; Third Vice-president, Miss Ratie Deputy; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Carl Bunstien; Treasurer, Miss Anna Hall.

After the meeting all enjoyed a social hour, music and light refreshments.

The last meeting of the Dover Parent-Teacher Association for the summer was held in May. The election of officers was postponed until October. A very nice playground has been secured and is enjoyed not only by the children, but the grown people as well.

Manual Training is to be introduced in the schools in September.

Bubble fountains have been placed in the white and colored schools and on two street fountains.

Delaware hopes to have fuller and better reports in the fall of 1912 and spring of 1913. We are striving to increase our numbers and to arouse enthusiasm and believe that we shall soon be doing greater work.

MRS. ROBERT E. LEWIS,

State Press Superintendent of Delaware.

#### NEW YORK.

Members of the Mothers' Club of Buffalo, took active part in making the Child-Welfare Exhibit held in Buffalo, May 27 to June 2, a great educational success. The cooked food exhibit prepared by Mrs. T. B. Carpenter, which demonstrated

the proper breakfasts for children from two to four, from four to eight and from eight to twelve years of age, attracted much attention. The tables were kept immaculate, the food was fresh, and properly cooked by the Domestic Science department of a near-by public school. The comparative value of foods in bulk and in packages was an eye-opener to many who have to carefully count the cost. Screens, showing the photographs of healthy properly fed children and perfectly nourished children were shown. Screens giving the food value of eggs, and their equivalent in cereals and meats. Also screens giving the poisons found in foods and highly colored candies.

In the Home Occupations department, in charge of Mrs. Eli T. Horner, was shown many suggestions for home work of boys and girls from paper cutting, clay modeling and weaving, to elaborate basketry, needlework and models for kites. The art of book binding with all necessary equipment was shown. A fine demonstration of box-making was very attractive, especially as this work is being introduced in schools.

The model three-room cottage, neatly, even daintily furnished at a cost of \$135.00 for a family of five, living on an income of \$900 a year, was full of suggestions to home makers. Mrs. Edward F. Dold and her able assistants were in attendance, explaining and receiving congratulations on the helpfulness of their efforts.

The Child-welfare exhibit was attended by large numbers of people from all walks in life, and Buffalo should reap much benefit from this educational campaign.

The Columbian Mothers' Club of Howell, sold \$15.10 worth of buttons for Mothers' Day.

The Mothers' Club of Buffalo, N. Y., has honored a former President, Mrs. Edward F. Dold, by making her a life member of the Mothers' Assembly of the State of New York.

#### GEORGIA.

Superintendent of Schools William M. Slaton is exerting every effort to secure the permanent organization in Atlanta of Parent-Teachers' associations, which, he believes, go far toward uniting the home and the school and promoting civic improvements.

Superintendent Slaton said Tuesday:

"The Mothers' Congress is founded essentially upon the realization of the value of home and school in our civilization. To accomplish the maximum good, the Mothers' Congress is vigorously stressing the wisdom of forming Parent-Teachers' associations in city, town and county throughout the United States. The movement is the product of logical thought, patriotic interest, and altruistic motive. The foundation of this movement is so

broad, deep and safe as to challenge the co-operation of all intelligent men and women. It is the honor of the mothers of the United States that the vital connection between home and school has been placed in the limelight and is commanding the vigorous support of the press and of women's clubs in every progressive community.

"When public opinion realizes the necessity of uniting the home and the school in organized work for our civilization and when the public conscience is aroused on the subject, the greater work will have begun for the moral, physical and intellectual interests of the race. Apathy with reference to this subject is incomprehensible. Once the mind appreciates the connection between childhood interest and civilization, parent-teachers' organizations are inevitable. Every intelligent person knows that the child's vital interests are fixed for life before ten years of age and that the work of the school only supplements the teachings of the home, hence a necessity of organizing a close connection between the home and the school.

"In parent-teachers' meetings full, free and friendly discussion establishes the relations that ought to exist between the parent and the teacher. The mother and father are made to see their vital opportunity in shaping the child's destiny and the teacher is broadened by learning the conditions in the home. Consequently the parent and the teacher form a common understanding, each teaching the other some vital truths that both ought to know. Much time is saved, friction between the teacher and the pupil is averted, and unkind feeling and complaint against the teacher is made impossible. The pupil is rendered more receptive, the teacher more patient and intelligent, and the parent more sympathetic and appreciative. The product of all these combined forces is the maximum good to the child, who is both the foundation and the maker of our civilization.

"It is amazing and appalling to see the vast moral and intellectual powers that could be used in parent-teachers' organizations going to waste. The power of parent-teachers' organizations in strengthening our educational systems and in promoting social welfare is greater than the agency of electricity in economic and industrial work."

In the last analysis, public opinion controls things and the parent-teacher organization will form public opinion. Then our curriculum can be broadened to meet the demands of common sense and progress. Teaching talent will be appreciated and decent salaries will be paid. It would be easier to get good teachers and easier to displace the worthless ones. Then it will be possible to secure a thorough equipment for grammar schools and high

schools and the school can realize for society the purposes and dreams of its founders.

"When parent-teachers' organizations exist in every school district and men and women regularly attend their meetings, public opinion will place in office men of broad views who will be quick to act for social welfare, because anxious to execute the bidding of their constituents. We can not expect the highest good in municipal or state government until public opinion demands it, and public opinion must be created and the parent-teachers' organization is the power to form the right kind of public opinion.

"If the parent-teacher organization is to be dominated by factional politics, fanatics and faddists, the school will be better off without them, but if the purpose is to unite the best thought and character of the parent and of the teacher, inconceivable and universal good must result for society.

"I hope that every father and mother and patron will join the parent-teacher organization of some school district in Atlanta and will take part in its meetings, guided by the motive of love for the community at large.

"The local chapter of Mothers' Congress is doing a great work for our public schools and I hope that it will receive the co-operation of every intelligent man and woman in the city."

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

##### CHILD-WELFARE EXHIBITION.

An organization to have charge of the Child-Welfare Exhibit to be held in Haverhill for three days the last of October, was perfected at the City Hall. This is another step towards keeping Haverhill on the list of progressive cities along educational lines.

Mrs. Milton P. Higgins sails on the *Franconia*, July 9, 1912, for Europe. Mrs. Higgins will represent the Massachusetts Branch Congress of Mothers at the Convention of Mothers' Union and Parent-National Educational Union in London.

In early October the Massachusetts State Convention will be held in Greenfield, Mass. Mrs. O'Brien of Greenfield will be Chairman of Arrangements. The program committee consists of Mrs. Robert Park, Wollaston; Mrs. W. K. Elmer, Greenfield; Mrs. S. H. Whitten, Holyoke.

Our former president, Mrs. Walter Merryman, of Haverhill, is seriously ill.

Just a short note of sympathy is so helpful and consoling at such times: Let us all remember this, and act.

The Executive Board of Officers and Managers will hold their meetings every other month beginning in September.

IRANETTA WARREN SMITH.

#### MISSOURI.

Five new Parent-Teacher Associations have been organized in St. Louis since the



National Congress met there and others are steadily organizing.

Missouri is not any longer the baby of the National Congress of Mothers. Vermont and Indiana have been enrolled as the two latest additions to the Congress, Indiana being the last to organize a state branch.

The County Educational Fair at Washington County, Missouri, was a great success. County Superintendent Fox found his greatest co-workers in Irondale, Mo., in the N. C. Mothers' Circle in the Irondale schools. Mrs. T. J. Rice, president of the circle, has ably seconded every effort of the teachers and superintendents of the schools of the county.

The principal and his able assistants, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Houston, made the best showing when it came to the awarding of prizes. The Irondale school carried off the largest number of first prizes and, in fact, the largest number of subjects and honorable mention. The mothers were in attendance during the three days of the fair to encourage the children. One of the pupils was awarded a scholarship in the Potosi High School.

It pays the teachers, the children and the parents to have a parent-teacher organization in every school, and it will soon be looked upon as an indication of belonging to the rear in educational foundations for any educator to fail to bring his parents to school once a month at least.

"The Stanbury Circle will carry on a summer campaign for civic improvement. Already the superintendent and teachers and pupils have been enlisted in the plans and a pleasant and profitable summer will be spent by parents and teachers and assuredly by the children."

To this Mrs. Zilles, president, adds: "We have distributed to the school children, to encourage flower culture, 100 packages of sweet peas for the older pupils, and 150 packages of nasturtium seeds for the younger pupils. The Department of Agriculture sent separate collections of free seeds to each of the eight grade teachers, all of which will be given out to the pupils of the respective grades. The members of our circle hope to arrange a flower-growing contest, to be closed by a public demonstration later in the season. We believe that the benefit in nature study and original methods and ideas about planting and cultivating flowers will be the beginning of a great work. We have invested \$5 of our club money and will be glad to invest more, if the interest increases. Our teachers, and especially our superintendent, have entered right into our plans.

#### THE JUVENILE COURT COMMITTEE.

The National Congress of Mothers' Circle of Webster Grove, Mo., reports as follows:

Judge Wurdeman was invited to deliver a lecture on the Juvenile Court before the Mothers' Congress Circle.

In accordance with his offer to the Mothers, at the close of his lecture, Judge Wurdeman has appointed a deputy probation officer, for the districts including Maplewood, Webster Groves, and Kirkwood.

He is also preparing a circular of instructions to all officers of the county, that they secure the issue of a summons to the parents instead of arresting children. He has already in open court, given such instructions.

At our request he has prepared a list of frequently violated laws, which will be printed in our newspapers, copies of which will be distributed to our schools. This, it is hoped, will inform the children of laws which they might violate in ignorance.

Mr. Ossenfort, chief probation officer of the county, has agreed, in case of complaints against children, to take affidavits only of the complainants and to refer cases for thorough investigation before filing the petition. This will enable trivial and spite cases to be discovered before record is made.

The following resolutions, by the courtesy of Mayor Biederman, are in the hands of the Police Committee of the Board of Aldermen. They accord with the expressed policies of Judge Wurdeman and Mr. Ossenfort.

By order of the Council of the Mothers' Congress Circle of Webster Groves, we, the undersigned Juvenile Court Committee of the said Mothers' Congress Circle beg leave to submit to your honorable body the following resolution:

That the Mothers' Congress Circle respectfully requested the Marshals of Webster Groves be instructed—

First: That in place of the arrest of any child under the age of seventeen years the officer shall notify the Juvenile Court of St. Louis County, in whose discretion a summons may issue, requiring the child and the person having custody or control of the child or with whom the child may be, to appear with the child at the place and at the time set in the summons.

Second: That it shall be the duty of the officer, upon so notifying the Court, to give information of that fact at once to the deputy probation officer of the district and also to furnish such probation officer with all the facts in his possession pertaining to said child, its parents, guardian, or other person interested in such child, and also of the nature of the charge against the child.

Third: That no child under the age of seventeen years may be placed in jail or police station.



Fourth: That no officer may enter the public school for the purpose of arresting or summoning a child of any age.

Mention must be made of the quiet, effective preventive work of Mrs. Hager, although she does not wish details given, this is the most valuable work done in the Committee.

The members of the Committee are Mrs. I. Allison Gaines, Chairman; Mrs. Gertrude Hager, Mrs. Gustav Decker and Mrs. Frank M. McClelland. We hope soon to secure a member from Old Orchard and Tuxedo Park.

Through Mrs. Hager's efforts, Mrs. Udell, of Maplewood, and Mrs. Ratchiffe of Kirkwood, have consented to take up Juvenile Court work in their respective towns.

We wish to express our deep appreciation of the valuable aid rendered by Judge Wurdeman, Mayor Biederman and Mr. Ossenfort, of the Juvenile Court.

(Mrs.) I. ALLISON GAINES,  
Chairman Juvenile Court Committee.

### MISSISSIPPI.

To all who are interested in the welfare of the child:

The Mississippi Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teachers' Association will hold their annual session in Brookhaven, July 9, 10, and 11.

We stand for:

First: A united organized parenthood for the uplift of the child.

Second: We stand for more and better equipped school buildings and better salaries for school teachers.

Third: We stand for an educated parenthood and plead for a chair of motherhood in every college and high school.

Fourth: We stand for the unity of home and school and advocate a Parent-Teachers' Association in every public school.

Fifth: We stand for clean literature, and plead for a "white life for two."

Sixth: As a united motherhood we be for the Juvenile Court and the State Reformatory for the delinquent child.

These are the principles advocated by the Mississippi Congress and Parent-Teachers' Association. You are cordially invited to attend:

Respectfully submitted.

Mrs. R. B. Stapleton, State President, Hattiesburg, Miss.

Mrs. M. T. Flood, Corresponding Secretary, Brookhaven, Miss.

Mrs. Jno. Seavey, Treasurer, Brookhaven, Miss.

Mrs. Margaret McRae Lackey, Recording Secretary, Clinton, Miss.

Mrs. B. T. Hobbs, Chairman State Press Committee, Brookhaven, Miss.

### IOWA.

The first meeting of the Parent-Teacher Organization of the West Des Moines High

School was held in the school building at which time the Principal and Faculty of the school and the Executive Board of the Organization received the Principal of the contributing grade schools, the eighth grade pupils, who become next year's freshmen, and the parents. This was done with the thought of promoting acquaintance and to interest the parents of the next year's freshmen, also, as it proved to do, to discourage a tendency of the children to drop out of school life at the conclusion of the grade school work.

With the accessory of music by the High School orchestra, and refreshments served, the occasion proved very delightful.

The school consists of 1200 pupils, representing 800 families, and the co-operation of the Parent-Teacher Organization is most welcome to the school authorities.

### OREGON.

#### THE WOODLAND GARDENS.

The Woodland Parent-Teacher Circle has demonstrated what can be accomplished with a definite purpose and a good leader. Through the consecrated perseverance of these mothers all saloons have been driven out of the ward, the beautiful Peninsula Park has been secured and fitted up, and this year, with the co-operation of principal, teachers, and men of the ward, school gardens have been instituted. A piece of unimproved land was secured near the school. These acres covered with trees, stumps and thick undergrowth, were attacked with a vigor that spoke well for these 650 embryo citizens. The principal, Mr. T. J. Newbill, was an enthusiastic and efficient leader. While they cleared that land, working like little beavers, he taught fairness, fraternalism, industry, system, method, well defined purpose as well as the principles of agriculture and horticulture. More than that the students are learning, soils, seeds, plants, grains, etc., community interests, the value of time, civics and the enthusiasm carried into their school work is not the least of results.

Two and one-half acres of land were cleared, laid out by the children, divided into sections for the different grades, then subdivided and every child has a part. Seeds are furnished and each one plants what he likes. There is an industrial garden containing all plants used in the industries, as cotton, broomcorn, hemp, flax, peanuts, etc. There is a nursery containing every plant grown in the United States. The ornamental center with fountain and decorative plants is planned and cared for by the senior class and is a credit to their taste. The Elks' colors are given prominence in compliment to the great convention to be held in Portland this summer. The design was drawn by their committee, Harold Stansbery, Alice Wiltshire, Orville Carlton, John Platt and

Ethel Allison. It was presented to the central committee of patrons and its merits sustained by well defined reasons. Objections were overcome and the children's design prevailed. The gardens are a wonderful illustration of what can be achieved in six weeks. Most of the children have gardens at home which are also inspected and approved. Burbank sent them seeds and other prominent people contributed. One little fellow pointed proudly to four thrifty plants and said, "they were grown from seed from the largest pumpkin in the world." The valuable lessons and helps to wholesome character building that this work gives cannot be estimated and results will go on and on down mature life.

This circle does not disband, but under the leadership of their president, Mrs. W. W. Williams, they have Mothers' Day at the park with their children on their regular meeting days.

(MRS.) JULIA C. LABARRI.

#### ILLINOIS.

The Illinois Congress of Mothers' Child-Welfare Banquet held in the Louis XVI Room of Hotel Sherman, on the second day of the convention was attended by leading citizens of Chicago and vicinity.

Mrs. C. W. Blodgett was toastmistress. The toasts were: "Parents' Need of Knowledge in the Physical Care of Children," Dr. John Dodson, University of Chicago; "The State as an Educator and the Resulting Citizenship of To-day," Rev. Jenken Lloyd Jones, Lincoln Center; "A Dream of Ideal Citizenship," Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, Sinai Temple; "The Responsibility of the College Faculty for the Moral and Physical as well as the Intellectual Growth of College Students," Dr. J. S. Nollen, President Lake Forrest University; "The Man-Provided Leisure of Woman and the Use She can Make of It," Mrs. U. S. Grant, Evanston; "Habit—The Mother's School," Ella Flagg Young, Superintendent Chicago Public Schools; "The Rights of the Fun Loving Working Girl," Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin; "The Public Schools and Painless Education," Dr. Nathaniel Butler, Chicago University.

"I shall turn my face to the sun all day  
Till he sets at eve in the Golden West,  
And the Work of Life will give growth  
and joy  
And the afterglow will bring peaceful  
rest."

Hughes.

#### OUR "WORK OF LIFE"

"To surround the childhood of the whole world with that wise, loving care in the impressionable years of life that will develop good citizens."

From Art. 4, Constitution.

#### A FAIR CHANCE FOR EVERY CHILD

##### GROUP OF SONGS

Mrs. Helen Bright-Bengel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Orville T. Bright.

Gavotte "Mignon" . . . . . Thomas

Lady Spring . . . . . Harris

The Nightingale has a Lyre of Gold

Whelpley

May Morning . . . . . Manney

Mrs. Helen Bright-Bengel and Mrs. Alice Bright-Parker were hostesses to the State Board of Managers at the recent meeting following the Annual Convention. These charming daughters of our well-known Mrs. Orville T. Bright, are the first of our girls to offer their hospitality to this body of women. At this meeting, the President-elect, Mrs. L. D. Doty, took the chair. Mrs. Doty was the unanimous choice of the Congress. In addition to being a devoted wife, mother and home-maker, she possesses unusual executive ability, tact and graciousness. Prominent in the Chicago Woman's Club and identified with all the leading movements along lines of civic betterment, her influence and wide acquaintance will be of vast service to the Congress.

Some of the standing chairmen of departments were appointed, among whom was Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin as Chairman of the Committee on Marriage Sanctity, the first to direct this phase of child-welfare work.

The Annual Meeting of 1913, will convene in Jacksonville.

By (MRS.) EDGAR A. HALL,  
State Press Convention.

#### WASHINGTON

The State Child-Welfare Conference of the Washington branch National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teachers' Associations met in Tacoma May 4-5.

Delegates to the Mothers' Congress were in attendance from practically every section of the state and particularly from the Puget Sound country where the scope of the state organization has been extended most rapidly.

Members of the entertainment committee, of which Mrs. Watson is chairman, met the visiting delegates at the trains and boats and arranged with the Tacoma women who were our hostesses during the two days' convention.

About 150 women, from Tacoma, Olympia, Seattle, Spokane, Wenatchee, Puyallup, Port Orchard and other cities of the state, were seated in the auditorium of the church when the convention was called to order by Mrs. Chauncey E. Beach, of Olympia, the acting president. Scattered through the auditorium were the name cards of the different delegations, along the walls were strung streamers of the national colors, blue and gold, and potted

plants and pictures carried out the decorative scheme.

Mrs. M. E. Hay, wife of Governor Hay, was one of the delegates from the Central Parent-Teachers' circle of Olympia.

A child-welfare dinner given in the Masonic temple and arranged to correspond in every way to the text chosen for the occasion, "The child grew in wisdom and stature; and in favor with God and man," followed by a general reception to the public, completed the first day's session of the most successful mothers' congress ever held in this state.

After the final course of the dinner had been served, Mrs. Hoyt arose and, with a few words of greeting to the 300 guests who had partaken of the meal, introduced the first speaker, Mrs. Lou Divens, of Olympia, state traveling librarian, who gave a five-minute toast on "The Story Hour."

"Too much value cannot be attached to the story as a means of educating children in the ethics of right living," Mrs. Divens said. "Great care must of course be used in the selection and treatment of subjects, but the story well and interestingly told often has a more powerful effect on the receptive and highly imaginative child mind than the dull, dry precepts which are too often substituted for the more effective measure."

William F. Geiger, superintendent of the Tacoma public schools, had as his subject, "The Pride of Democracy; the American Schools." Mr. Geiger took occasion to assail the high and grade school fraternities as wholly undemocratic and out of keeping with the purposes of the common schools. He said it is often most difficult for the school management to uproot these societies, for they operate secretly when the ban is put on them. In this case, said Mr. Geiger, the parent may be an excellent aid to the teacher. He urged parents to discourage the school fraternity in every way.

Dr. Elizabeth Drake and Richard P. Kelly, physical director of the Tacoma schools, made telling arguments in favor of the physical development of children, and Miss Hillman and Dr. Murdock McLeod spoke for the spiritual side of the child nature. Mrs. C. E. Bogardus, of the Seattle Council of Mothers, made a special appeal for more attention on the part of parents to the companions chosen by their children, arguing that character is developed from outside association almost equally with the influence of the home. Mayor Seymour spoke for the young citizens of America, claiming that the habit of good citizenship might easily be acquired in youth, but that maturity with its rigidity found difficulty in subscribing to ethical laws in a direction in which it had not grown from infancy.

Judge W. O. Chapman, of the Tacoma

juvenile court, took up the cudgels for youthful miscreants by attaching considerable blame for their waywardness to the fathers who had been careless of their duty. "Fathers have too little to do with their children," he said. "The average American father is absorbed with business during the day and either seeks his amusement outside the home or is too weary to enter into a spirit of companionship with his sons. If the father could be requisitioned into the army of childhood companions and sympathetic teachers, much that we now have to contend with could be eliminated."

State Superintendent H. B. Dewey gave an interesting talk on "Good Citizenship," and Mrs. Chandler Sloan sang.

A. S. Burrows, whose experience with rural schools is looked upon as greater than any other educator in the state, spoke of the opportunities for development which co-operation on the part of rural committees meant. He cited the case of certain King county districts, six in all, which grew tired of six poor schools and decided to have one good school and of the tremendous advantage the combination had meant to the boys and girls of the community. He urged the adoption of an industrial schedule in rural and city schools, speaking of all the book curriculum as "the old line course."

Mrs. F. R. Hill pleaded for the installation of a moving picture theatre in every school in the country, asserting that it had been her experience that children retained what they learned through the picture medium when book lessons were forgotten. She spoke for more vigorous censorship of pictures generally shown, but announced herself a champion of the moving picture, as it was the great development of the age, which had brought travel home to the people who would never acquire its advantages in other ways.

Following her talk, Mrs. Mead, of Seattle, mentioned that the pictures of the Titanic disaster were shown in Seattle, but had been protested against by the mothers of that city, and asked if the films had been sent to Tacoma. A resolution was presented to the committee on resolutions to stop the showing of the Titanic pictures and others of the kind where impressionable children could absorb the horrors they presented.

Gathering up the scattered threads of the preceding toasts of the evening, Henry B. Dewey, state superintendent of schools, who gave the closing talk to the 200 diners at the Child-Welfare dinner at the Masonic Temple, speaking on "Good Citizenship," urged particularly that the mothers and schools of the country pay especial attention to instilling into children more patriotism and less technical history.

In the course of his address he paid the Congress a high compliment, declaring

the Parent-Teachers' associations the third greatest educational movement in the country, and an unusual power for the instilling of high ideals of citizenship in the country's boys and girls, at the age when this teaching would be most useful.

#### WISCONSIN.

The annual convention of the Milwaukee Branch National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teachers' Associations met in Milwaukee May 18th.

The attendance was good, and the whole spirit one of keen interest and enjoyment.

Mrs. H. A. Betts, of Milwaukee, through whose initiative the Wisconsin Congress was organized, was elected president. She begins her work with real enthusiasm and says: "It is a real joy to me to have the great opportunity of serving the National Congress and Wisconsin in what I believe is one of the most necessary movements of the time. We have so much to draw women away from the home and the child, whereas both of these have such unusual demands made upon them now that we never needed the *real woman* so much. What if our homes fail?"

The State Fair Board has given a tent and privileges to the Mothers' Congress which will be used in promotion of child-welfare work. Many plans for active work are being made for the coming year, and the Congress is deeply interested in the State Teachers' Association which meets in Milwaukee in November, and which has invited the President of the National Congress of Mothers to be on the program. Mrs. Mary D. Bradford, president of the State Teachers' Association, has accepted a place on the Education Department of the National Congress of Mothers of which Dr. M. V. Shea, of Wisconsin University, is National Chairman.

With the broad outlook opening to the mothers and children of Wisconsin, this co-operation of such influential leaders means that great opportunities lie ahead.

The officers chosen are:

Mrs. H. A. Betts, of Milwaukee, president; first vice-president, Mrs. James Donahue, Milwaukee; second vice-president, Mrs. Edward Hammet, Sheboygan; third vice-president, Mrs. E. M. Henzlik, Waukegan; recording secretary, Mrs. H. K. Curtis; treasurer, Mrs. Joseph Dixon; corresponding secretary, Mrs. H. C. Campbell, Milwaukee.

Four members of the board of directors were elected to serve three years—Mmes. J. R. Sullivan, Henry Sullivan, F. W. Siemens and W. H. Wright, of Milwaukee.

Mrs. J. R. Sullivan, president since the organization of the Wisconsin branch, presided.

Mayor G. A. Bading greeted the mothers.

After the mayor's address a chorus of school children, directed by Miss Helen Poole, director of music, public schools,

sang. Three-minute reports from parent-teachers' associations and mothers' circles were presented.

Mrs. George W. Eggers, Chicago, described Parent-Teachers' associations.

Mrs. Duane Mowry, president Woman's School Alliance, told how the alliance, formed originally to improve the sanitary and moral condition of the public schools, is now providing food and clothing for children.

"Last year \$2,000 was spent for penny lunches and parental work, and 51,000 lunches were served, an increase of 22,000 over the preceding year," she said. "Six hundred children were served at the eleven lunch centres from November to March, 5,000 loaves of bread, 2,400 dozen of rolls, 300 quarts of milk were used. The price of a child's lunch is 4 cents. The child is charged one cent if able to pay, to eliminate the idea of charity; the other 3 cents are paid by the alliance. The alliance is not able to meet the demands of the lunch centres. It is hoped that soon Milwaukee, through its school board or otherwise, will take charge of this work."

Mrs. Lizzie Truesdell described the work of the day nurseries. She spoke especially of the Jennie W. Perles nursery opened twenty-five years ago. Last month fifty babies were enrolled there and cared for by the matron and two nurses.

Mrs. Thomas J. Brown, chairman Mothers' and Teachers' club, Woman's Cathedral Institute, discussed the work of the clubs. A committee of mothers assists the sister teachers Tuesdays from 2 to 4 P.M., with their sewing lessons. Swings and teeter-totters have been placed on the school grounds, to be used during the lunch hour and recesses only. The first school lunch in the institute was opened Sept. 11 to the graded and high school pupils. The price of a lunch is two cents. It consists of a bowl of soup and rolls. Ten thousand lunches have been served.

Prof. Charles McKenny, Milwaukee Normal School, spoke on "A Neglected Phase of Education."

Mrs. Orville T. Bright, Vice-President N.C.M., was a guest at the Congress.

#### WYOMING.

The West has so many different problems and phases which are not met with in the East. The East has the Child Labor problem. So have we, and in a way that will be hard to reach. It is not a factory or a mill or a store, but a ranch problem where boys do the work of men, in irrigating the fields. They are forced to leave the schools at the age of nine and upwards in the months of March and April to work on the ranches. School terms are from five to seven months in length. The Congress will be doing a lot of good in taking up the rural problems and their solution. It is only the Congress that can and will do this.



## Child-Welfare in Other Lands

### A LETTER FROM BULGARIA.

Zoritz D. Furnajeff writes from Sophia, the capital of Bulgaria, of the outlook for childhood there. She says: "Throughout Bulgaria in almost every city we have free tables for the school children. These tables are supported by the help of the city, the teachers and different benevolent individuals and provide food for the school children for the noon meal. The teachers with the help of the government also have summer colonies for the poor weakly children.

A babies' home called the Manger, is supported in Sophia. It is a fine three-story building with the best accommodations for the care of the babies in the upper stories and the Kindergarten apartment on the first floor with a free table for the children of the Kindergarten.

I was delighted to see the clean beds, about 30 in all, but I pitied the dear little ones who were lying on their beds, needing so much the personal mother's care and love to be amused, taken up, spoken to, etc. The nurses and servants try to do their best, but is there anything that can equal mother's love? Some childless people adopt babies from this home and thus some find a good home for their future life. The little boys and girls whose mothers work during the day come to the Manger where they are given a bath, clean clothes for the day, three meals and are taken care of in the Kindergarten. The Manger also gives sterilized milk to very poor families for their babies. This Manger is the only one in Bulgaria, so that the babies brought there are from the different cities of the Kingdom.

Most of the work done for the welfare of children is in the hands and under the responsibility of different women's societies and some societies of both men and women who have undertaken the support of Kindergartens and domestic schools in which the poorer girls take from two to five years' course of study in cooking, dressmaking, flower making, millinery, etc.

Almost all the evangelical churches have mothers' meetings for the purpose of bringing before the young women and the mothers the responsibilities of home life and the ways to better its influence.

On the 23d of May, I addressed the mothers on the subject "Children's Rights." There were 125 present, representing mothers of the highest and richest, and also those of the poor families.

I owe a great deal to the National Congress of Mothers for the valuable literature sent me from which I could get precious suggestions to bring before our mothers. I desire to express to you the hearty thanks of the mothers for all that they could hear. Many a tear could be seen on

those faces, being touched with the sacred responsibilities mothers have to their children and to the children in our land.

I strongly believe in the motto "Pass it On." It is truly the only way to possess something you prize, and on that principle I acted. I have read the lectures given by the different persons in the Mothers' Congress Reports as hungrily as some young persons would devour a novel.

Our country is wide awake in educational lines, but is yet far behind in its spiritual inner life. The three evangelical churches in the city have united to hold open air services Sunday afternoon in the parks and open places outside the city.

We are trying to start mothers' circles in the different sections of the city and have already established some. There is a mothers' circle in connection with the kindergarten.

So hand in hand, you in America and we here in Bulgaria, may make the circle around the world with our prayers and our efforts until we meet above to view the results from our Father's home to whom we owe all the promptings and thoughts of what is noble and good.

### MOTHERS' CIRCLES IN JAPAN.

The National Congress of Mothers in 1890 gave the inspiration to Mrs. Benjamin Chappell, an American woman, about to make her home in Japan, to organize the mothers of Japan. In an address given at the Fifth Annual Meeting of the Japan Kindergarten Union in Karuizama, Mrs. Chappell told of the Third National Congress of Mothers which she had attended from selfish motives, looking for help in her own motherhood, she said. "As I looked over that vast audience of women, and realized that every unit of the mighty assembly represented active interest in the highest welfare of the children of the nation, I had a vision of what might be accomplished in Japan if this great wave of interest in the home might reach her shores. Coming back to this country, a few months later, I called together my friends and neighbors and told them something of what I had seen and felt. Then and there we organized the Aoyama Mothers' Meeting.

Addresses on nursing, home sanitation, co-operation between parents and teachers, and many other subjects have been well received.

In Japan, as in America, many and varied specialists graciously give their services for addresses to mothers. Prof. Gamada, a theological teacher in Tokyo, has several times spoken to the mothers on "The Sacredness of Marriage." Japan has already done good work in improving the laws on marriage and divorce.



The leader of a mothers' meeting, especially when that meeting is connected with schools and churches, should be a good mixer. Tact and judgment are most necessary, but I know from experience that it is possible even in this country to hold together in our meetings women of very different stations in life, and as a rich by-product of such meetings one sees a broadening of sympathy, and the breaking down of prejudices centuries old. It is my experience that nothing is better for a well established mothers' meeting than to have before it some definite work for others in which all can have a part. Yet there remains our most important injunction—make your meetings spiritual. Many mothers come to us heart-hungry. If we do not lift their thoughts above the region of things that perish with the using, it cannot be said of us that we are redeeming the time.

Before a preacher can really touch the hearts of others in spiritual things, his own heart must be an altar of divine fire; even so it is with us in no small measure. For every meeting there should be serious preparation.

It is not necessary that the leader or a speaker do all the talking. There are times when, as leaders, our only power to

help is to listen. There are times when mothers, like little children, want somebody to whom they can tell their trials. Make an appointment with such a one and let the burdened heart empty itself. Sometimes the difficulties are forgotten when the story of them is once told to just the right listener.

#### CHINA.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the President of the Republic of China, is a Christian.

The Christian calendar has been introduced, and the event was celebrated on January 15, 1912. On that occasion the President expressed the hope that by obeying the voice of God he would be able to give the people of New China a just and righteous government.

When receiving a beautiful Bible presented by a number of Christian Chinese, President Sun said, "We are trying to build up a New Republic on the principles found in this book."

It is to be hoped that the rulers of China will continue to follow the example set by her first President, and when she undertakes the task of forming a Constitution in the name of the people the fundamental religious principles of civic government will not be forgotten.

### A Word to Our Subscribers

WE must ask again that subscribers write to the CHILD-WELFARE MAGAZINE immediately when making a change in address, and give both old and new addresses, that they may be identified without mistake in the file containing thousands of subscribers' names. This file is arranged alphabetically, in states, and when a subscriber moves from one state to another and fails to give the former address, it is very difficult, sometimes impossible, to make sure which person, of several bearing the same name, has written.

Hardly a week passes that we do not receive several requests to have a new address placed on file (which change was evidently made sometime before), and also to supply all the MAGAZINES which have been missed. We are glad to supply back

numbers if it is possible to do so, if they have been lost though any fault of ours, but though a large number of extra copies are printed each month, the supply is soon exhausted and back numbers can then be had only by advertising for them and paying the usual price per copy.

Every complaint of MAGAZINES not received is carefully investigated and with very few exceptions the fault is found to lie with the subscriber. Perhaps she forgets to sign her name, perhaps she gives no new address, though she is sure she has done so; we often have conclusive proof to the contrary when our only intimation that a subscriber has moved from the former address is an official notification from a postmaster that the magazine is "undeliverable" because the subscriber cannot be found.

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**CHILD-WELFARE MAGAZINE.** Price, \$1.00 a year. It has help for every mother, every father, all who are interested in children. It keeps its readers in touch with world work for childhood. It numbers among its contributors those who stand at the forefront in child nurture.

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All orders for the above publications should be sent to National Congress of Mothers, 806 Loan & Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

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**Triennial Hand-Book, 1911-1914.** Price, \$0.10.

Contains history of the Congress and valuable information.

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**What Children Should Eat.** By Edith Greer. Price, \$0.20, six copies for \$1.00.

## After All

By MARGARET ELIZABETH SANGSTER

Died June 3, 1912

We take our share of fretting,  
Of grieving and forgetting;  
The paths are often rough and  
steep, and heedless feet may fall;  
But yet the days are cheery,  
And night brings rest when  
weary  
And somehow this old planet is a  
good world after all.

Though sharp may be our  
trouble,  
The joys are more than double;  
The brave surpass the cowards and  
the leal are like a wall  
To guard their dearest ever,  
To fall the feeblest never,  
And somehow this old world re-  
mains a bright world after all.

There's always love that's car-  
ing,  
And shielding and forbearing,  
Dear woman's love to hold us close  
and keep our hearts in thrall.  
There's home to share together  
In calm or stormy weather,  
And while the hearth-flame burns  
it is a good world after all.

The lisps of children's voices,  
The chance of happy choices.  
The bugle sounds of hope and faith,  
through fogs and mists that call;  
The heaven that stretches o'er  
us,  
The better days before us,  
They all combine to make this earth  
a good world after all.

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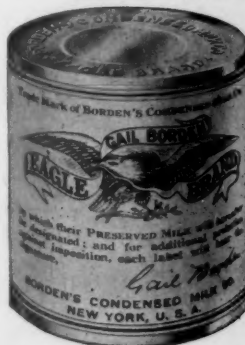
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